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Are you going away for the summer? It so, you will want to keep in touch with home. The simplest and best way to do this while absent is to have The Journal to follow you by mail. Leave your order for the paper before starting. The address will be changed as often as desired.

The conviction of another bribe-taking alderman in St. Louis proves that, sooner or later, such crimes will be found out and punished. In three or four cities bribetaking officials are now in trouble.

That the price for July oats was above the quotation for corn in the Chicago grain pit was not due to a natural demand, but of another clique. And yet there are those in regulating prices.

If the victims of the fake foot-racing game from half a dozen different States unite in prosecuting the scoundrels at Springfield, Ill., they may succeed in sending them to the penitentlary, but where should the victims go who have shown about equal

The clearing-house returns of the banks throughout the country indicate a larger volume of business than a year ago. Indianapolis made a remarkable showing a year ago, but last week the increase was 16.4 per cent, over the corresponding week of last year. The clearings of the Indianapolis banks last week were larger than those of Louisville, Detroit or Buffalo, and \$3,000,000 more than those of Milwaukee.

The Journal yields to no one in its respect and admiration for the creditable work that has been done by Indiana authors, but it is constrained to say that the writers and their State are in danger of being made ridiculous by the undignified methods of advertising Indiana literary wares adopted by some of these authors and their friends. If the Indianians who can write books that are worth while will attend strictly to the writing of them and leave the public | bishop of the diocese. The number of esto do the praising it will be the better for

The Legislative Voters' League of Chicago denounces the minority representation system in force in Illinois as a great obstacle to the reform of the General Assembly, and the Chicago Record-Herald says the system "has made the Illinois Legislature a notoriously weak and untrustworthy body and irresponsive to the will of the voters." When the provision representation was inserted in the constitution of Illinois, some thirty years ago, great things in the way of reform were predicted of it by its friends. Now the people are more anxious to get rid of it than they were to have it.

Navy officers who will take part in the coming mock military operations on Long Island sound are exercised over a report that the army has all ready for use an instrument by which the approach of a steel-armored ship can be detected at a distance of fifty miles. It is called a magnetic balance, and is said to be so sensitive to the presence of steel in the body of water in which it is immersed that it will indicate not merely the approach of a ship at the distance above named, but approximately its size. Now if the navy is to beat the army, some way will have to be devised to neutralize the magnetic power of the steecl ships.

close application and a preference for in- force. formation and for literature in homeopath-Five cents per month for periods less than a interesting and entertaining as any fiction | the domain of slavery, which is equally managing to keep himself alive by imitafiction.

STATE AND CHURCH TROUBLES IN FRANCE.

Current dispatches from Paris show that a state of high tension exists between the French government and the friends of certain Catholic orders and schools which it is trying to break up. Thus far the excitement is confined to particular localities, but it seems to be spreading. There have been some outbreaks, and it is evident that matters have not yet culminated. If the government persists in its purpose the situation may become much more serious.

The immediate cause of the present trouble is a law passed by the French Assembly last year, though this had its origin in hostility to the clericals, which runs back LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corner | much further. After the settlement of the Dreyfus affair, in which the Clericals gave aid and comfort to enemies of the repub-ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. | lic, the friends of the government demanded that it take steps to break up certain religious establishments which they claimed were in active conspiracy against it. As community schools. It did not include the receive stipends from the government. The persons aimed at were members of religof the church but independent of the state their superiors, who were mostly foreigners. These included the Jesuits, the Dominicans, the Passionists, the Assumptionists and some others. Following is a sum-

or on a cause contrary to the laws, to public order, to good morals, to the national unity, or to the republican form of government, is declared to be null and void. The founders of any association are required to the association, its title and objects, the place of meeting, and the names, profesto the effort of a clique to get the money sions and domiciles of its members and of those who are in any way connected with its administration. Any member of an who personally affirm that the pit 's useful association which has not been formed for | right in regard to a national policy as the a determined time may withdraw at any time after the payment of all dues for the current year, in spite of any clause to the contrary in the covenants of the association. The founders, directors or administrators of an association maintained or reconstituted illegally are guilty of a crime the Scotch people in order to find amusepunishable by fine and imprisonment. Associations existing at the time of the promulgation of the law, and not previously authorized or recognized, are required to conform to the provisions of the law within parts of stupid credulity and dishonest six months; otherwise they would be considered as dissolved. Societies already authorized before the passage of this law must seek fresh authorization. Property contributed by members on entering assoclations, or that had accrued to them and seen placed in the common fund since, was to be returned to them on dissolution, and property contributed by others to be refunded to the donors or to their heirs or assigns. All the rest of the property of dissolved associations, at least half of their accumulated wealth, was to be turned over to the superannuation fund for workingmen. If any association or order does not or else wind up its affairs within six months then the state steps in and disposes of the claimants. Members of religious orders bound by yows of obedience, poverty and celibacy are debarred from voting, and members of dissolved orders from teaching,

> has been terminated. These are the main provisions of the law. tablishments, convents and schools affected by the law was over sixteen thousand, con- and then, after a page of introduction, he taining several hundred thousand inmates. | paints this portrait: The law took effect July 1, 1901, and applications for authority to operate under its immediate effect was something like a panic aimed. Some of them applied for authorization, others placed their property outside of French jurisdiction, and a large number took no action. Hundreds of nuns Jesuits sent their novices to Holland, and members of the order emigrated to Syria, Egypt and other countries. The present proceedings are against the establishments that have not complied with the law. Even its partial execution has caused much bitterness, and its further enforcement may has committed itself to a policy which it

unless they prove that their membership

THE WARNING OF THREE GREAT SPEECHES.

livered in Congress, which, in his judg- that paragon of all the virtues) Mary ment, from an intellectual point of view. Stuart, in her hour of direst need;" that excepting the great speeches of Webster. a Stuart) to the parliamentarians for The remarkable thing about these speeches | £400,000; that the Scotch are in point of is that each of them was directed against | fact quite the dullest race of white men in the expansion of the territory and the au- | the world; that it was a Scotchman who publication of the Bible in his paper, ar- thority of the United States. The first was introduced thistles into Canada, and that. gues that people will read it and be inter- delivered by Josiah Quincy, of Massachu- very likely, it was a Scotchman who introested in it if a chapter is presented to them setts, as a Federalist leader, and it was di- duced rabbits into Australia." He directs each week, when they would not undertake rected against Jefferson's Louisiana pur- his notice first to Scotchmen in English the reading of the volume as a whole. He chase. Mr. Quincy put the constitutional public life. At the present moment, he may be right. The tendency of the modern | objections with wonderful power. For once | says, England is being virtually run by mind is toward scrappiness. So many a leading Federalist became a most strict the Scotch. "Since Mr. Balfour and Mr. things distract the attention that only the constructionist of the Constitution. Con- Campbell-Bannerman came into the offices exceptional person finds the time and has gress was shown to have no right to ac- they hold (this was written before Balfour the tasie for serious reading and study, quire territory. With all the vividness at | became prime minister) England has been of the risks assumed by insuring at differ-The majority confine their reading to novels | the command of a disciplined and powerful | going steadily down hill. * * * Formerly. and newspapers. It is true that a good intellect, Mr. Quincy presented the evils if she went to war, it was with nations of many nevels are hard reading, but it is which would surely follow the acquisition | ponderability and high principles. Until worth noting that the class of fiction in- of the French possessions. In his imagina- the other day, she was draining her best tended to instruct rather than entertain tion he saw the country filled with a people | blood and getting rid of one and a half appeals which the canvassers for life innever acquires a high degree of popularity- alien to the Anglo-Saxons who had formed | millions of money weekly in a struggle properly enough, too, for it is not the prov- the Republic and adopted its Constitution. with a handful of freebooters, got up and ince of the novel to be instructive. The Peoples alien in race, tongue, and with a fomented largely in the interest of the newspaper is necessarily unable to go ex- citizenship forced upon them would send children of Israel." He scores Balfour un- much money to pay for it. This speaker haustively into the subjects upon which men to Congress whose purpose it would mercifully, and pays his respects to Lord declared that statistics show that if a per-

the fact that most people are content with direful prophecy that can be found on rec- of an English mother; but the Scotch blood ten that he will escape damnation." If the what they learn from its columns, and do ord. But the Federalists were beaten, the in him, the Scotch inequitudes, the Scotch individual has reached twenty-five without not engage in independent research. Blame, French possessions were purchased, and lack of force prevail." In the House of professing Christianity there is, in the for that matter, should not be laid at any out of them came the great States of Iowa, Lords "Rosebery cackles and sentimental- tables of the preacher, but one chance in one's door. Modern life is crowded, and Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebefore the average man realizes the wis- braska, Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Oredom of selection the habit of taking ex- gon, Montana and Washington-an empire istence in the haphagard way in which it | in population, in territory and wealth. Inpresents itself is too firmly fixed to be stead of being a menace to the Nation, changed, and the result is an inability for | they constitute a patriotic and conservative

The next speech quoted is that of Senator | ers, collectively and individually, the Scot ic doses. It may be, therefore, that the Corwin, of Ohio, against the Mexican war. Bible in weekly installments will catch the He denounced the war as without provocafancy of the Illinois people and that the tion on the part of Mexico, which is true. inal, etc., etc. He declares that no Scotch-Independent will greatly increase its cir- The United States had taken Texas, a part | man was ever a journalist to the extent of The edi- of which was claimed by Mexico. He de- evolving anything bright, or subtle, or tor avers his belief that it will prove as nounced the war as a conspiracy to extend original. "At the present moment he he could use, and this modest view is no true. These facts Mr. Corwin presented tion. As a plagiarist of ideas, necessity doubt well based. The Good Book ought | with wonderful power. Then he turned to hold its own at least with historical prophet and set forth the evils which the Maclaren's fiction he dismisses as "bletherannexing of territory belonging to Mexico | ing sentiment of the cheapest sort." It is would bring to the Republic by reason of allen races. Senator Corwin's predictions | are directed so far as literature is conhave not come true. California has strengthened the Nation. Without the Pacific coast, its cities and its commerce, we would lack that position which is essential a loose liver and a plowman. "After to world-wide power.

Philippine debate. His arguments run for | moral condition of the peasant class in the moral code which Mr. Hoar has set up | a dozen Scots, "but he was a Scotchman, for nations. The Declaration of Independ- and, come near it as he may, a Scotchman ence applies as much to the ignorant Fillpino as to the educated Anglo-Saxon who | touched his highest and begun to descend." established popular government on this In conclusion the author kindly points the forces with as lofty eloquence and intense | for his general reform, and adds, as ever delivered in the Senate. Mr. Hoar's speech differs from those of the two nonexpansion orators who preceded him in a result of this agitation and insistence the | that, to take the ground that he occupies, government introduced and the Assembly he arrayed himself against his party, to land, who is a London newspaper man, is finally passed a bill which, although gen- | which he has been scrupulously loyal all | feceiving severe journalistic drubbings, eral in its terms and applicable to any as- his life. On the other hand, the other orasociation of two or more persons except | tors were speaking against the policy of | as before remarked, the book makes lively might have aimed at the Catholic congregational or | made the speeches they did if a Federalist or a Whig administration had been engaged parish clergy, who are state officials and in extending the boundaries of the Nation, but it is somewhat doubtful.

To-day the three speeches stand as proious corporations, auxiliary associations | tests against the law of expansion and development, which has made the United and responsible only to the Pope and to | States a great Nation in the family of nations. Had the doctrines set forth in those three speeches-perhaps three of the ablest ever delivered in Congress-prevailed, there would be no States west of the Mississipp river, but hostile peoples, either self-gov-Any association founded for an illicit end | erning or subject to European powers, and the United States would not now be in the report at the prefecture the covenants of as witnesses to the rare intellects that have common sense of the American people.

> "THE UNSPEAKABLE SCOT." It is not necessary to have a dislike for

Mr. Crosland's book, "The Unspeakable Scot:" it is not even necessary to agree in any respect with his unflattering estimate of their character and traits to derive enjoyment from the volume. It is, perhaps, as well not to inquire too closely into the reasons for finding pleasure in so severe an arraignment of a race with which we are so closely associated and whose charnature of the American, since these reasons may have to do with the unadmirable comply with the law for its continuance and unacknowledged, but inherent, human trait which leads one secretly to enjoy havproperty, holding the proceeds in trust for | ing his neighbor held up to ridicule whether he deserves it or not. It is better to assume that all the enjoyment comes from the opportunity afforded of learning the honest English estimate of the Scotch and the general attitude of the English toward the

Mr. Crosland is humorous and satirical,

Your proper child of Caledonia believes in his bones that he is the salt of the earth. Prompted by a glozing pride, not to provisions had to be made by Oct. 2. Its say by a black and consuming avarice, he has proclaimed his saltiness from the housetops in and out of season, unblushingly, assiduously, and with results which have no doubt been most satisfactory from his point of view. There is nothing creditable to the race of men, from filial piety to a pretty taste in claret, which he has not sedulously advertised as a virtue pe culiar to himself. This arrogation has priests took sefuge in England. The served him passing well. It has brought him into unrivaled esteem. He is the one species of human animal that is taken by ill the world to be 50 per cent, cleverer and luckier and honester than the facts warrant. He is the daw with a peacock's tail of his own painting. He is the ass who has peen at pains to cultivate the convincing roar of a lion. He is the fine gentleman whose father toils with a muck-fork. And, to have done with the parable, he is the clumsy lout from Tillietudlescleugh, who, after a childhood of itineracy with the crudest sort of poverty, and twelve months at "the college" on moneys wrung from be almost equally difficult to abandon | the diet of his family, drops his threadbare kilt and comes south in a slop suit to instruct the English in the arts of civiliza-

tion and in the English language. After this generalization he takes up different classes of Scotchmen and typical A man who has been connected with Scots, incidentally calling attention to the newspapers for forty years recently edited | fact that "the Scotch deserted that large for publication parts of three speeches de- lame woman (and, according to the Scotch, were the ablest ever made in that body, not | it was the Scotch who sold Charles I (and

There are always tears in it at the wrong places, and on the whole it makes you

After showing the pass to which the he depicts are but one in ten thousand. British government has come through the hands of Scotchmen, Mr. Crosland considin journalism, in letters, in commerce, the Scot as a dipsomaniae, the Scot as a crimhas made him a master." Barrie's and against Burns that his severest strictures cerned. He considers that Burns is worshiped in his native country, not so much because he was a poet, but because he was illicit love and flaring drunkenness, noth-

The third speech that is marked with | ing appeals so much to Scotch sc. timent as great ability, rare eloquence and profound | having been born in the gutter." Mr. Crosfeeling is that of Senator Hoar in the land expresses his belief that the low the most part in the same line. The sub- | Scotland is largely through the influence jugation of the alien races and the denial of the crotic verse of the cherished bard. of freedom to several millions is a crime in | As to Carlyle, he admits that he was worth cannot do enduring work, and Carlyle has continent. All these ideas Mr. Hoar en- way out to the object of his satire, prays conviction as can be found in any speech | final thought: "If, without serious inconvenience to yourself, you can manage to remain at home, please do."

Naturally, the book has aroused much contention in Great Britain, and Mr. Croswhich he no doubt deserves. Nevertheless, reading-far more so than any historical novel in the market.

ADMIRATION FOR PHYSICAL PROWESS.

A considerable number of good people,

mostly women, are disposed to criticise

newspapers for giving prominence to reports of prize fights. They insist that such fights are brutal and degrading, and that accounts of them must necessarily have a demoralizing influence on their readers. They doubt very much if there is any demand for such reports, and are very sure that if they were running newspapers no mention of prize fights would appear in their columns. It is not necessary for newspaper editors to consider the ethical phases of this question; it is for them to publish information for which there is a demand, and they know, though women do not, that there is a very general and eager tween such "champions," say, as Jeffries and Fitzsimmons. They know that many men of many kinds, not only those of the "sporty" order, but reputable and even godly citizens, have a keen interest in an event like that which took place at San Francisco on Friday night. They know that a surprising number of men who commonly spend their evenings in the domestic fold have "business" down town on such nights, and are to be found at the hotels, the clubs and wherever men congregate. They drop into newspaper offices, they go to theaters where "returns" are read, and somehow their "business" is never completed until after the result of the fight is known. Or if they have not the courage to brave the displeasure of their "women folks" and abandon the home circle temporarily they relieve their anxiety by telephone. Newspapers know how the office telephones are overworked on the nights when a fight is "pulled off." If the citizens have no telephones and are lacking in the courage of their secret wishes, or have not imagination enough to concoct an excuse for leaving home, they restrain their curiosity as best they may until the morning paper arrives. And if you do not believe that staid and respectable citizens, our "very best," have any interest in prize ing about that morning on the street cars as they go to business. Yesterday morning, in Indianapolis, they did not discuss the anthracite strike, or Russia's anti-trust movement, or Grover Cleveland's failure to get sufficient dividends out of our gas company, or the buying of the arsenal grounds. Nay, nay, none of these. They talked about Jeffries and Fitzsimmons, and they grew animated and even excited, and were very much in earnest, so that an unsophisticated person who had not heard that prize fights were degrading might well have supposed that these well-dressed and respectable gentlemen were considering the settling of some great moral conflict.

Why do men, half of whom could not strike a knock-down blow to save their lives, take an interest in such physical contests? Who knows? Presumably it is a survival in them of the spirit of the primihis progress. As products of the later civilization they would not take a club or a fist to their neighbors-public opinion restrains them, and, besides, they are afraid of return knocks-but secretly they admire the man of physical prowess above all others. For such power they have themselves no especial use, but the instinct of the creature who originally had to consider his body before his soul, or before he knew he had a soul, is still alive within him and comes to the surface when a Jeffries and Fitzsimmons meet. And, after all, isn't it just as well that the traditions of the race. once composed entirely of prize fighters, though there may have been no cash prizes, should be kept up in this way?

A DISCARDED PREACHING. A few Sundays ago, before a meeting representing a State religious organization, should not be laid at its door, because of United States. His, in short, was the most stock and had the good fortune to be born 'years of age "there is but one chance in

izes. His voice is that of an anemic curate. one hundred for him, and if he has lived sixty years without accepting Christianity upon the preacher's terms, the chances of his escaping the fearful punishment which

> It is not questioned that this sort of preaching has done some good in all the years which it has been used. The fear of punishment makes many men keep within the boundary fixed by the law, but they doubtless never come to entertain a distinct regard for the law which restrains. The fear of future punishment that will upon the lives of many men, but the Christianity that begins and ends in escaping physical or spiritual punishment is not the Christianity of Christ's utterances, and it is not the Christianity which elevates mankind, establishes missions, builds hospitals and goes out into the byways and hedges to rescue mankind from the degradation into which many have fallen. The great work of elevating mankind in the highest sense did not begin until the idea of insurance against fire as the central feature in religious teaching had been materially modified. The more intelligent and influential teachers in most orthodox denominations deprecate the revivals conducted by evangelists whose main reliance for causing conversions, as they are called, is the certainty and the torture of a future state for the ungodly. Indeed, it is the judgment of several preachers in this city that such methods and arguments in the long run do more harm than good to the church. Fortunately, the fire insurance method of

promoting Christianity is resorted to only by a class of narrow preachers who have not risen to a full realization of what Christianity can do and is doing for the world. They cannot see the progress which has been going on for hundreds of years in the conception of the meaning of Christianity. What would be considered God's service four hundred years ago-the punishment of heretics or those who held different views than those entertained by the controlling church-is now regarded as an inconceivable cruelty. The saved are a numerous, indeed, a countless multitude outside those who make public profession. In the words of an eloquent preacher who recentily lived in this city, "there is the great church, whose dome is the sky above us, in which are thousands upon thousands of men and women whose names are not enrolled on any visible church register, but into whose lives and hearts the Sermon on which Whittier compared to that frugality which led to the use of salt for saving the

season's store of meat. The citizens of Indianapolis and vicinity must not assume that a military post is a certainty and that nothing is needed to price something above the real value of the land. The United States government does not do business that way. In the stress of war it sometimes pays two prices for ships, but when it goes out to purchase a site for a post it pays only a fair cash value. Indeed, usually the War Department is so like the private corporation that it is often induced to locate posts near cities which make a present of the land. such that the government is willing to put the money it shall obtain for the Arsenal or eight miles outside the city limits. There s little doubt that a syndicate will formed that will purchase the Arsenal grounds if the citizens of Indianapolis do not raise the money to purchase the lands for the location of an extensive school of technology. It is probable the authorities will sell the lands for such a school for a less price than they will be sold to a syndicate. In the event of the sale of the grounds for a technical school and the putting of the money derived from the sale into lands elsewhere for an army post, the city and vicinity will derive a double benefit so valuable that a similar opportunity will never again offer. On the other hand, if the Arsenal grounds are not sold for value for other purposes, it is probable the War Department will seek a city where value of a post as a business investgive Indianapolis a wider and more desirable reputation than a technical school of national importance, but it cannot be cured by simply waiting or by doing nothing. The land must be purchased, and there should be sufficient public spirit or the part of citizens who can afford to contribute liberally to cause them to render Indianapolis a great service.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee relates an incident which snows how easily a commanding officer under some excitement may "rip out" a verbal order which he does not expect to be construed literally. He says:

I recall an instance in my own career in the civil war when I, on finding that per- | the direct poverty, pawned the only coat he | sons were setting fire wantonly to a town that I had captured, on the spur of the moment ordered that any person caught pound. in such acts be thrown into the bonfires they had themselves created. On sober second thought I, of course, avoided such savage modes of punishment, but certainly laid myself open to charges of extreme cruelty by my first expression.

It is a rule of civil law that the terms has also arranged a composition for a oral testimony, and a fair application that where an officer acts under written orders verbal expressions should not be

West Point has furnished but a small part of the officers commissioned in the army during the past four years. Since April, 1898, 1,818 Heutenants have been comwhom came from West Point. The men at the time, a heavy fall of rain. There are commissioned during that period are as follows: Six hundred and sixteen were volunteer officers in the Spanish and Philippine war, 414 were enlisted men in the regular service and volunteers promoted from the ranks, and 512 were from civil life. scientific instruction to the 1,542 officers who did not graduate from West Point.

A recent historical novel which deals with the period before the civil war, in which the "underground railroad" figured.

able that they never were used for that purpose, owing to the fact that the photographic process did not come into general use until after 1860. The pictures best known were daguerreotypes, and the itinerant daguerreotype wagon may have been in existence in the fifties, but it would have been well for the novelist to have investigated the matter. The tin-type wagon is a comparatively recent institution.

The literary man in politics promises no longer to be a novelty. Winston Churchill, the author of two popular novels, "Richard Carvel" and "The Crisis," has announced to the citizens of Cornish, N. H., that he will make that town his residence all the year, as he has during summers, and will be a candidate for the Legislature.

It is asserted by experts that at some time in the future we shall have music without sound, the impression of melody and harmony to be received through the eye rather than the ear. When that time comes it will not be so difficult to persuade some of us to attend the opera.

THE HUMORISTS.

In the Barber Shop.

Boston Globe. "How will you have your hair cut?" queried the talkative barber. "Off!" snapped the disagreeable patron. And the barber cut on.

Irony.

Detroit Free Press Bobby's old flame wrote nim a letter anouncing her engagement to Smith." 'She signed it 'yours faithfully.' "

Probably Four.

Yonkers Statesman. "Were there only two pigs in Noah's ark? said one commuter of another on their way to New York

"Only two, I believe. "How many seats do you suppose they occu-

Remembered.

Philadelphia Record. Cholly-Had my favorite dish for luncheon today-salves brains.

Miss Costique-By the way, that reminds me. was reading quite an interesting article in last Sunday's paper called "The Confessions of a Cannibal.'

Following His Natural Bent. Baltimore News. "Sathanus," said the new arrival as he left the

Styx ferryboat and waved Charon a farewell, 'how is that automobile chauffeur that just came over getting along?" 'Oh!" said his serene Majesty, "he feels perfectly at home already. He's up in Furnace

Why Not?

6788236, scorching."

friend.

Philadelphia Press. Meekten-I don't see why you should call a nan a "mugwump" who is merely a nonpartisan. Hardschell-No?

Meekton-No. You seem to be the bitter enemy f everyone who doesn't belong to your political Hardschell-I'm not his enemy, merely a non-

A Family Jar. Boston Transcript Timmins-John, I must say you are the idea that nobody is ever right but yourself. Mr. Timmins-Better look to home. Were you

who differed from you? Mrs. Timmins-That's an entirely different

thing, and you know it, John Timmins.

WISDOM OF CURRENT FICTION.

A house without people in it, even when it is in repair, is as forlorn as a dog who has lost his master.-Red Saunders. This green globe is a sight better'n some folks think it is. You kin find a little speck good in mighty nigh ever' chestnut .-

Abner Daniel Now we produce everything in the West includin' men. Here, in New York, you don't do anything but consume-includin'

men .- The Spenders. He wasn't a bad-hearted fellow in some honor to a looking-glass to have the pleasure of reflecting him.-Red Saunders. The great crises of life are not, I think, the hardest to bear, but those for which

A woman's poise, self-control, self-respect, purpose, pride, resolve-these are grand sounds, great words: a woman's breaking heart defies them all .- Confes-

we are least prepared.-The Confessions of

sions of a Wife. "They [the Italians] were a race of poets before they learned to read and write. But now, with the introduction of popular

education the poetry is dying out .- The Lady Paramount. I don't talk much about them things, lives so much alone in them wild places

as I have-and I believe this country is His favorite. believe He set it apar for great works.-The Spenders. He let himself out; then he stood still for a minute on the terrace, arrested by air; the wonderful, light, keen air,

fabric woven of elfin filaments, the breath-

ings of green lives; an ether distilled of secret essences, in the night, by the earth and the sea .- The Lady Paramount. Scriptur' says we are to forgive a man seventy times seven, and that is four it even five hundred I never could tell. An' yet you-uns try to make folks believe the Lord that made us, frail as we are an' prone to sin, won't forgive us once ef we happen to die sudden. Shucks! that doctrine won't hold water; it's hidebound

and won't stretch one bit .- Abner Daniel. ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

A man in Hoboken, out of work and in had in order to get money to pay for two dog licenses and get his pets out of the

The Emperor of Germany is not the only other things than those of state. Prince Henry of Prussia has composed a gavotte. which has been published at Leipzig. He string band.

The physicians who attended Queen Wilstein has been promoted to be a commander of the Order of the Lion of the Neth- majesty. erlands, and Prof. Kouwer and Drs. Roessingh and Pot have been appointed knights of the same order.

Experiments have convinced Professor Trowbridge that lightning never strikes the surface of the ocean, and from this draws the interesting conclusion that lightning as many as several people who disagree with the professor.

The following death notice is to be found in the London Times of June 28: David Barrie, the father of J. M. Barrie, died yesterday in his eighty-eighth year. Kirriemuir, adjoining the one made famous Fhock.

ized that the porter was held responsible railroad company when hey walk off with | the best books of the kind in English litpose, "but they might have been, and it the towels, but every cent of it comes out erature.

makes a good story." It seems quite prob- of the porter's wages, and when he only gets \$20 a month that seems a good deal to

> Emperor William of Germany is bringing up his sons in a sensible manner. He will en years old, was recently given an establishment of his own at Kiel. He asked his father for four horses for his carriage, but the Emperor told the prince he would have to be satisfied with two. Emperor William's own youth was regulated on that principle. His Majesty is credited with saying that the most melancholy sight on earth to him is a prince for whom life is exhaustad

> Five thousand dollars was the price paid by the Empress of Russia recently for a dress. It was a mass of silver embroidery lays night and day for six weeks. The Czarina is beautiful and youthful in appearance. Amelia Kussner Condert, the well-known miniature painter, last year painted a portrait of the Empress, who gave her some dozen sittings. Comparativey few photographs have been taken of her, for she is somewhat averse to posing before a camera. She is herself, however, quite an enthusiastic amnteur photographer and frequently takes her camera with her when traveling.

> The story comes from Heidelberg that one day last week a celebrated university professor opened his front door to go out and deliver his usual lectures, when, to his astonishment, he found he was walled in. A party of students passing the professor's house during the night had noticed a new building in course of construction on the opposite side of the street. They at once thought what a grand joke it would be to wall their professor up in his own house. They found some bricklayers' tools in the new building, carried bricks and mortar across the road, and by daylight had got a wall built across the professor's front door. The sequel to the story is not told.

How does the illustrator of the day get his types? Phil May says in Cassell's that one must always be searching for new buses, and people in all kinds of positions, I study character as I walk along, and when I have leisure in my studio I cover large sheets of paper with faces that I have remembered from my walks and make all kinds of studies for pictures which they may suggest. Hampstead on a bank hollday, as you may guess, is a happy hunting ground of mine. You will see from this that an artist must be continually feeding his mind and preparing materials

THE ERRATIC MISSOURI.

The Great River Has Lost Its One-Time Size and Importance.

New York Times. "Oh, he was here in Omaha when the Missouri ran the other way."

This favorite phrase descriptive of "landmarks" in the Western city has lost its utility. No longer does it convey any intelligible idea to the mind of him who is at all familiar with the capers of that great stream. The Missouri has done everything but run up nill right before the sometimes incredulous eyes of the populace, and were you to tell a person who lives on its banks that last night while he was sleeping the "Big Muddy" ran northward for a spell, it

would be difficult to induce him to lay a

wager that you were telling him an un-The Missouri is easily the most erratio river on the map. It has done wonders, and repeated them, just to show that they were not accidents. Farmers whose lands arrowest-minded man I ever saw. You have an lie along its shores can tell only by the sunrise and sunset whether they should vote for the Governor of Iowa or of Nebraska. Not infrequently do they find their ever willing to admit that anybody was right farms submerged, and then the country round about is awakened with the fearsome cry "Back to the highlands!" which means take a bridge to the other side. Down at Kansas City the Missouri helped evict the government and rendered consol-

ing aid to a poor squatter named John H. Mensing 'Way back in 1857 Mensing discovered an island in the Missouri about a stone's throw from what is now the foot of one of Kansas City's principal streets. Upon this he took up his residence and lived happily until one day Uncle Sam came along looking for a place to establish reservations and decided to take it. The squatter resisted, and was driven, at the point of a bayonet, to one corner of the

island. There he erected a stockade and bade defiance to the soldiers. At that time the island was much larger, but the Missouri seemed to resent the presence of the soldiers as much as Mensing did, and from that date began to eat the land away by slow degrees until only about three acres remained. But the three acres were those where Mensing had erected his stockade. He concluded that Providence necessarily those which are in themselves was with him. The government had no more use for the island, and the soldiers were withdrawn. Then the river began industriously putting the earth back again,

> and in due course the three acres grew to About this time the prespective value of the land was recognized, and proceedings were begun in the Interior Department to have the island declared a pubic reservation. This action was defeated. Later several individuals and corporations fought in the courts on one ground or another for possession of the island, but none has been successful. Mensing is now the owner, under squatter's title, and his

island is valued at \$125,000. Rivermen who have "sailed" the Missouri for many years speak mournfully of the decadence of the famous old stream. According to them the Big Muddy is superannuated, decrepit, and disgustingly incapa-It has passed its day and is entering a foolish inactive second childhood. Facts prove that the Missouri is only a pigmy stream compared with its former size.

When the Northern Pacific Railroad bridge at Bismarck, N. D., was built its four piers were set in the river. At the present time there is but one of the piers in the water, which has receded to such an extent that the other three are high and dry upon the banks and sandbars. Last winter for the first time since the establishment of a water system at Bismarck, the water was so low in the Missouri, from which the supply is drawn, that the intake pipe was left several inches above the stream. This caused a serious water famine in Bismarck until a new intake pipe could be laid. Simflar trouble was experienced, at several cities all along the river down to the "forks" of the Mississippi

What was once a mighty stream has gradually dwindled until at the present time the river is so low that it has much the appearance of a sluggish creek. The channel is extremely narrow, and old hulks of vessels that went to the bottom in former years in deep water are now exposed to

Civil engineers and rivermen who have watched the course of the Missouri for some time are inclined to the opinion that some subterranean waste is gradually lessmember of his family who finds time to do enting the volume of water in the river. It has been suggested that the opening of artisian wells through the Dakotas is the cause. It is asserted that the waters that formerly passed through the underground channels into the Missouri have been diverted to these artesian wells, which are continually gushing forth immense quantities of water in various portions of those States. Whether or not the ascription is correct, certain it is that the historic "Big has lost much of its former

The Second Lord Tennyson.

Brooklyn Eagle. Hallam Tennyson, who succeeded to the discharges can hardly be supposed to pass of a great name. He is carving his own through regions of the air where there is, | way in the world and has already earned distinction in the colonial service of the crown. For some time this second Lord Tennyson has been Governor and commander-in-chief in South Australia and during the period lying between the recent resignation of Lord Hopetoun as Governor General of the Australian Federation and Mr. Barrie died at his house, Strathview, the appointment of his successor he is administering the duties of that high office. The War Department proposes to give by his son in 'A Window in Thrums.' He Born on Aug. 11, 1852, Lord Tennyson was was knocked down by a vehicle about two educated at Marlborough, Trinity College months ago, and never recovered from the | Cambridge, and at the Inner Temple, and acted for some time as private secretary to his father. His wife is the daughter of Charles Boyle, and the granddaughter of Admiral the Hon. Sir Courtenay Boyle. for each shortage in sheets, pillow cases | He is justice of the peace for Hants and a member of the executive councils of Mariborough College and of the Gordon Boys' deficit in his monthly pay. "Last month | Home, Lord Tennyson's best known litwas the first time in two years that I re- erary work is undoubtedly the "Memoir." ceived my full pay," said a Pullman porter | issued in 1837. This biography of his father recently during a transcontinental trip. "I is generally admitted to be a work of great s'pose women think they're beating the literary value and worthy to rank with